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Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine

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accumulation. There are eosinophils and neutrophils of a typical structure occasionally. Noted an increase in the number of connective tissue elements of the thymus stroma.

Conclusion. Obtained morphological picture with electron microscopic changes under the action of dehydration allows us clearly to trace the thymus tendency to accidental transformation development.

THE STUDY OF SCOLIOSIS IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Violations of posture, including scoliosis, are common diseases of the musculoskeletal system. According to official statistics, scoliosis is detected in 10% of children. It can also occur in adults. This pathology tends to be more spread. Therefore, the problem of early diagnosis and prevention of scoliosis becomes relevant.

The aim of this work is to find out the prevalence of scoliosis among young people, to prevent its further occurrence. To achieve the goal, you must perform the following tasks: 1) to examine young people; 2) to identify violations of posture; 3) carry out prevention of scoliosis.

For the tasks were examined in 30 students. To identify scoliosis carried out such diagnostic tests: examination in the standing position and test the "in slope".

During the preliminary examination, we evaluated the symmetry of the arrangement of the blades, triangles waist, pelvic imbalance, the presence of deformities of the chest, as the muscle press.

Summing up the results of the study, were obtained the following results. 30% of volunteers reduced muscle tone, which involves them in the risk group of development of scoliosis.

Conclusion: scoliosis is a common disorder musculoskeletal. This pathology is more common in children but can also occur in adults. Scoliosis changes the tone of the muscles leads to dysfunction of internal organs. To prevent the development of scoliosis is of great importance for prevention and early diagnosis of the disease.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HEALTHY AND POLYCYSTOUS KIDNEY

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Introduction. Kidneys are the most important body of system - a kidney, is parenchymatous body which main function is removal from blood of surplus of water, electrolytes and products of fabric metabolism. There is a huge number of pathologies of kidneys which lead to dysfunction of these bodies. One of them is polikistoz. Polikistoz of kidneys this cystous regeneration of a parenchyma of kidneys.

Work purpose. To investigate the comparative ultrasonic characteristic.

Materials and methods of a research. Methods of ultrasonic diagnostics.

Results. This pathology is extremely seldom shown at children clinically. As a rule, display of a disease is registered at people the 30th years are more senior, but with age frequency increases. The clinical picture of a polikistoz is characterized: gematuriy, arterial hypertension. By method of ultrasonic diagnostics it was established that the average sizes of a healthy kidney the following: length - 11,23 cm, width - 5,52 cm, thickness - 4,23 cm. Parenchyma thickness - 1,69 cm. For a polikistoz characteristic increase in the sizes of kidneys. At ultrasonic inspection of 30 patients polikistozy, aged from 30do 60 years, the following results - on average the right kidney are received: kidney length - from 15 - 20,6 cm, width - from 8,12 - 10,7 cm, parenchyma thickness - 1 - 1,2 cm, kidney thickness - 7 - 8,26 cm. At a polikistoza in kidneys there are multiple cysts. Sizes of cysts on average such: from 1 - 5,16 cm.

Conclusions. For a polikistoz characteristic signs are: increase in kidneys, both in length, and in width, due to growth of cysts. The above described structural changes, as a rule, lead to development of a renal failure. As a result of which the patient with this pathology the shown hemodialysis.

FEATURE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH ALSO AT THE SUGAR DIABET

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Introduction. The stomach is important body of a gastrointestinal tract. The stomach carries out chemical, to an ekskretorn, endocrine and the soaking-up function. Anatomic in a stomach distinguish four parts: kardialny and pilorichesky, bottom of a stomach and body.

Work purpose. Is normal to investigate features of a structure of a stomach also pathologies.

Materials and methods of a research. Research of medicines of a stomach.

Results. As a result of researches it was established that function of sphincters is broken, the stomach extends. There is an atoniya of walls of a stomach and its violation of functions. Formation of gastric juice considerably decreases. At patients on TsD because of it gastritis rather often develops. At gastritises the mucous membrane is thickened, penetrated by serous or serous and mucous exudate. There is a reorganization of an epithelium and the ferruterous device.

Conclusions. Functional violations of a stomach at TsD cause stagnation of food masses in a stomach which promotes reproduction of pathogenic bacteria and developing of dysbacteriosis. On the basis of our researches, we revealed that sick SD are inclined to development of ulcers. The majority of ulcers arise at defeat of an organism Helicobacterpylori bacterium. At stomach ulcer deep defects of a mucous membrane, its thickening are observed. The bottom of an ulcer is covered with necrotic or granulyatsionny fabric, its surface is covered with a film.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF MYOCARDIUM IN CONDITIONS OF SIMULATED OSTEOPOROSIS

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Relevance. Various forms and stages of osteoporosis are characterized by changes in the concentration of Calcium in blood. Calcium is one of the foundational elements which influences myocardial contractile function.

Aim. The aim of the study is to investigate pathological changes of myocardium in conditions of modelled osteoporosis.

Materials and methods. The study has been conducted within 2 groups of rats: control (6 rats) and the experimental (6 rats). The later were exposed hydrocortisone intramuscular injection during 21 days (estimated 30 mg per kilo weight). Animal care and the experiment itself were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the "General ethics of animal experimentation," approved by the I National Congress on Bioethics (Kyiv, 2001). The animals were sacrificed by decapitation under ether anesthesia on the 21st day. The myocardium of the mentioned was investigated. For histological study, the hearts were fixed in the 10-% solution of neutral formaldehyde during 1 day. The samples were soaked in alcohols of rising concentration and fixed in wax. The histological sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin were investigated using light microscope Olympus BH-2.

Results. During the microscopic investigation of the experimental animals' myocardium, several peculiarities were determined. They are: noticeable nuclear polymorphism of cardiomyocytes, areas of uneven fiber contraction (indicated by heterogeneously stained sites) and presence of fragmentation along with moderate stroma swelling.